

ology, and called what was a simple sporadic pneumonia the contagious form.

Society for the Study of Comparative Psychology.

That everybody's anticipations were realized goes without saying to those who had the good fortune to be present at the meeting of the above Society on Monday the 13th. Judging from the large attendance, a forecast of the evening's programme had evidently been breathed abroad. Suffice to say that the names of such men as Campbell or Cleaves was enough to make even the most indefatigable plugger close his books to attend the meeting, conscious that therein he would attain more information than by the ordinary routine. In procuring the voice of the Society with reference to the prizes that should be given for essays, several new stars were discovered, veritable diamonds in the rough, who when properly polished will shine in the light they will cast on Comparative Psychology. We trust that they will devote some of the high class ability they give ample evidence of in the furtherance of the Society's projects.

Mr. Campbell read a paper, in which he compared the mental scope of the animal mind with that of the human infant. His thesis was characterized throughout the deeply weighed evidence and carefully constructed deductions. Illustrated as it was by personal observations and their analysis, it proved to be a source of great interest and the subject of considerable discussion. It was in fact a valuable contribution to the Society.

Mr. A. S. Cleaves followed, if not in the same line of reasoning it was with the same end in view. His subject was Animal Intelligence: he drew his inferences from personal observations, and presented his conclusions only after careful deliberation. The subject matter was taken chiefly from exhibitions of reasoning power in the horse. His thesis was in part intended to ameliorate their social scale, as well as to minimize human injustice. His style of delivery was in harmony with the general tenor of the paper.

Both papers were highly approved of, not alone for their compositional merit which was exceptional, but also because they were the personification of what the society requires of its members, viz.:—personal observation and original research.

McGill Y.M.C.A.

Last Saturday evening the Students of the various Faculties of the University assembled in the Molson's Hall to listen to a lecture from Professor Cameron of the Faculty of Medicine.

The lecture, which was entitled "The Development of Man from the Standpoint of Heredity," was held under the auspices of the Social Purity Committee of the above Society. The subject was treated in an eminently suggestive, practical and scientific manner. The progressive development of the human organism was

compared with the similar evolution which has taken place in the departments of Sociology and Theology. True Science and true Theology do not conflict; only a bigoted and stunted Theology and a pseudo-Science are incompatible. Science and Theology in the proper sense of the terms, arguing from different premises, arrive at one and the same conclusion. The lecturer next proceeded to discuss some of the cardinal features of embryology, pointing out the influence of disease, heredity and acquired habits in the development of Man. From this he pointed out the lessons to be learnt: the duty of Man to himself and his fellow-creatures; the need of charity; the evil of Phariseism; and the necessity of a more enlightened treatment of the so-called criminal classes.

He next drew attention to the bearing in which the principles he laid down had towards many of the vital issues of the day, such as the Labor question, socialism, politics and so on.

The proposition that "all men are born equal," upon which so many of our modern theories rest, was shown to be based upon a fallacy. All men were not born equal and were never intended to be so, and, more than that, no two men were born exactly alike. We should examine, therefore, the foundation upon which these superstructures are built. Man came into the world with a certain potentiality. His actuality depended upon his inherent tendencies, his environment and his own effort. He should strive to approximate as closely as possible his actuality to his potentiality. Continued striving to reach the ideal was to be aimed at.

Mr. H. N. Goff, B.A., president of the Society occupied the chair, and at the close of the lecture a very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Professor Cameron for his very able and instructive lecture, with which all were delighted.

Moot Court Debating Society.

The court "sat" for the first time on the 16th inst., for the purpose of the hearing of the case proposed by C. A. Geoffrion, Q.C., Professor of the law of contracts. Mr. Geoffrion was unfortunately unable to act as judge on this occasion, and his position was ably filled by Prof. McGown.

Counsel for Plaintiff, Defendant and intervening party were five in number, Messrs. Johnson, Harwood, Glass, Curran and Jones.

The arguments on behalf of the different parties were carefully presented, and turned on the responsibility of the surety, combined with the law affecting subrogation.

After the subject had been thoroughly thrashed out by counsel, the learned Judge took the matter *en délibéré*, and judgment is awaited with interest.

Undergraduates' Literary Society.

The fifth meeting of the Society for the session was held on the 11th of November, and was largely attended, as indeed all the meetings this year have been. Mr.